

INTERNAL-2 QUESTION BANK

PARASITOLOGY -1 [PAPER – 4]

1. What is the common name for parasites belonging to the class Cestode [B]

- a) Roundworms
- b) Tapeworms
- c) Flukes
- d) Hookworms

2. Which of the following is a characteristic feature of Cestode [B]

- a) Presence of a digestive system
- b) Segmented body
- c) Radial symmetry
- d) Pseudocoelom

3. How do tapeworms typically infect their hosts? [A]

- a) Through contaminated food or water
- b) Through direct contact with an infected host
- c) Through airborne transmission
- d) Through vector-borne transmission

4. Which of the following tapeworms is commonly found in humans and is acquired through undercooked pork? [B]

- a) *Taenia saginata*
- b) *Taenia solium*
- c) *Diphyllobothrium latum*
- d) *Echinococcus granulosus*

5. What is the name of the tapeworm that causes hydatid disease in humans? [B]

- a) *Taenia solium*
- b) *Echinococcus granulosus*

c) *Diphyllobothrium latum*

d) *Hymenolepis nana*

6. Which of the following helminths is a common parasite in the gastrointestinal tract of ruminants like cattle and sheep? [B]

- a) *Fasciola hepatica*
- b) *Haemonchus contortus*
- c) *Dictyocaulus viviparus*
- d) *Trichinella spiralis*

7. Which parasite is known to cause liver damage in livestock, particularly in sheep and cattle? [A]

- a) *Fasciola hepatica*
- b) *Taenia saginata*
- c) *Ostertagia ostertagi*
- d) *Dictyocaulus viviparous*

8. What is the primary mode of transmission for the parasite *Haemonchus contortus* in livestock? [A]

- a) Ingestion of contaminated feces
- b) Vector-borne transmission
- c) Direct contact with infected animals
- d) Airborne transmission

9. Which of the following anthelmintics is commonly used to treat helminth infections in livestock? [A]

- a) Ivermectin
- b) Penicillin
- c) Tetracycline
- d) Amoxicillin

10. Which helminth parasite causes significant economic losses in the poultry industry due to its impact on chicken health and productivity? [A]

- a) *Ascaridia galli*
- b) *Fasciola hepatica*
- c) *Haemonchus contortus*
- d) *Dictyocaulus viviparus*

11. Which arthropod is responsible for transmitting the parasite *Dirofilaria immitis*, which causes heartworm disease in dogs? [A]

- a) Mosquito
- b) Tick
- c) Flea
- d) Fly

12. Which mollusk serves as an intermediate host for the liver fluke *Fasciola hepatica*? [A]

- a) Snail
- b) Slug
- c) Clam
- d) Mussel

13. What role do arthropods like mosquitoes and flies play in the transmission of helminthic diseases? [C]

- a) Definitive hosts
- b) Intermediate hosts
- c) Vectors
- d) Reservoirs

14. Which arthropod is associated with the transmission of *Onchocerca volvulus*, the parasite that causes river blindness? [A]

- a) Black fly
- b) Mosquito
- c) Tick

d) Flea

15. Which of the following diseases is spread by a mollusk intermediate host? [B]

- a) Schistosomiasis
- b) Fascioliasis
- c) Leishmaniasis
- d) Filariasis

16. What is the primary source of energy for many parasites, including protozoa and helminths? [C]

- a) Amino acids
- b) Fatty acids
- c) Glucose
- d) Nucleotide

17. Which metabolic pathway is commonly used by parasites to generate energy in low-oxygen environments? [B]

- a) Aerobic respiration
- b) Anaerobic glycolysis
- c) Pentose phosphate pathway
- d) Gluconeogenesis

18. In parasitic protozoa like *Trypanosoma brucei*, what is the organelle responsible for generating energy through glycolysis? [B]

- a) Mitochondria
- b) Glyosome
- c) Peroxisome
- d) Lysosome

19. Which parasite relies heavily on glycolysis for energy production due to its limited mitochondrial function? [C]

- a) *Plasmodium falciparum*

- b) *Trypanosoma brucei*
- c) Both a and b
- d) None of the above

20. What is the end product of anaerobic glycolysis in many parasitic helminths? [A]

- a) Lactate
- b) Ethanol
- c) Pyruvate
- d) Acetate

II. FILL IN THE BLANKS

1. Trematodes are also known as _____ flukes. [digenetic]
2. The life cycle of trematodes typically involves a _____ host, such as a snail. [intermediate]
3. The parasitic flatworm *Fasciola hepatica* is a type of _____ that infects the liver of mammals. [trematode]
4. Schistosomes are blood flukes that cause the disease _____ in human [schistosomiasis]
5. The infective stage of trematodes to humans is usually the _____. [cercariae]
6. Ivermectin is an antihelminthic drug that is effective against a wide range of _____ parasites. [nematode]
7. Albendazole is a broad-spectrum antihelminthic that is used to treat infections caused by _____ and nematodes. [cestodes]
8. Praziquantel is an antihelminthic drug that is primarily used to treat _____ infections. [schistosomiasis]
9. Mebendazole is an antihelminthic that works by inhibiting _____ polymerization in parasites. [microtubule]
10. Antihelminthic drugs are used to treat diseases caused by parasitic _____. [worms (or helminths)]
11. Parasites have surface proteins that help them _____ to their host cells. [adhere]
12. Some parasites produce _____ proteins that can evade or suppress the host's immune response. [immunomodulatory]

13. Proteins play a crucial role in the _____ of parasites to their hosts.

[attachment]

14. Parasites can release _____ proteins that help them invade host cells.

[invasive]

15. Understanding the protein composition of parasites can help in the development of _____ vaccines or therapies. [effective]

16. Praziquantel is the drug of choice for treating _____ infections.

[schistosomiasis]

17. Triclabendazole is used to treat _____ infections, particularly *Fasciola hepatica*. [liver fluke]

18. Niclosamide is an effective treatment for _____ infections in humans.

[tapeworm]

19. The treatment of choice for neurocysticercosis caused by *Taenia solium* is a combination of _____ and albendazole.

[praziquantel]

20. Bithionol is used to treat _____ infections, particularly *Fasciola hepatica*.

[liver fluke]

III. ANSWER THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS

1. Diagnosis for *echinococcus granulosa*

2. End product of glycolysis cycle

3. treatment for *sanguinicola inermis*

4. hosts for *fasciolopsis buski*

5. name the parasite that infects humans

6. primary source of energy for parasite

7. role of antioxidant enzyme in parasite

8. draw the diagram of *dactylogyrus ssp*

9. disease caused by *Clonorchis sinensis*

10. name the host involved in *hymenolepis nana*